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Alston-with-Garrigill
Rural District Council

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

FOR 1938

J. W. Tatters, Printer, Alston.

TO THE ALSTON-WITH-GARRIGILL RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for your area during the year 1938. I do so with feelings of profound regret that, owing to conditions over which we have no control locally, an impression of pessimism must be conveyed by the reading of it.

I am,

Yours faithfully,

WM. S. DALGETTY,

Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER FOR THE ALSTON-WITH-GARRIGILL AREA FOR THE YEAR 1938.

SECTION A.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area	36,971 acres.
Population : Registrar General's Estimate of Resident Population, 1938 ...	2,370
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1938) according to Rate Book :—	
Alston Ward (Country) ...	167
Alston Ward (Lighting Area)	271
Nenthead Ward ...	198
Garrigill Ward ...	133
Total ...	769
Rateable Value	£8,513
Sum represented by Penny Rate (less Exchequer Grants)	£30 10 0

SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

The recurrent periods of deep depression in the staple lead mining industry, together with the uncertain outlook in agriculture, are now producing results which are far from beneficial to the prosperity of the district. It will be observed that a lower estimate of the population continues to be made and this estimate is probably excessive. The number of inhabited houses has fallen by 2%. The preponderance of elderly persons in the population is obvious to all and is borne out by the exceedingly high death rate. At the close of the year the outlook for local industry was probably the worst it has ever been—this, in part, being due to World uncertainties.

With continued emigration of the more active members of the community and the other factors remaining unchanged the outlook is far from bright. Only a very profound revival of the lead mines, or the introduction of some new industry to attract younger persons, can prevent the continuance of these unfortunate results.

During recent years the plight of the district has been somewhat relieved by public works calculated to maintain a fair level of work amongst the labouring classes. Such has been the electrification of most of the district, the modernising of the telephone services, and, most important of all, the water and

sewerage schemes. Seasonal road work has proved of great benefit. These means of life, with the exception of road work, have now been exploited and exhausted. Lime burning, chiefly for agricultural purposes, has had a partial success in the face of many difficulties and the continued export of this product will probably depend on agricultural subsidies continuing.

Fortunately agricultural conditions have tended to favour this area less badly than in some years. Dairy farms (milk and produce) have become firmly established, though the district is not naturally well suited to such.

The catering for Summer visitors was once a very flourishing minor industry. During the years of general trade depression it fell to very small proportions but there is evidence that the renewed partial prosperity on the East Coast will augment this income.

VITAL STATISTICS.

	Males	Females	Total
LIVE BIRTHS.			
Legitimate ...	19 ...	11 ...	30
Illegitimate ...	— ...	1 ...	1
Total ...	19 ...	12 ...	31
STILL BIRTHS.			
Legitimate	... —	... 2	2
Illegitimate	... —	... —	—
Total	... —	... 2	2

The birth-rate for the area for the year therefore was 13.1 as compared with the rate for the administrative county 15.9 and for rural districts 15.2. The birth-rate for England and Wales was 15.1.

The still-birth rate for the area was 64.5 per 1,000 births.

	Males	Females	Total.
DEATHS ...	28 ...	19 ...	47

These figures are equivalent to a death-rate of 19.8 per 1,000 estimated population. This compares with 13.5 for the administrative county and 13.6 for the rural areas of the county These rates when corrected for age bias become Alston R.D. 17.8; County 13.0; Rural Districts 12.4 The death-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 11.6.

There was one death attributed to Puerperal Causes other than Sepsis.

Deaths of Infants under one year of age :—Three ; Legitimate Males. All these were due to in-born causes.

Deaths from Cancer (all ages)	...	7
Measles (all ages)	...	nil.
Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	nil.
Diarrhoea (under 2 years)	...	nil.

A feature of the year was the small number of notifiable diseases. (See under section F.)

Senility of the local population and incursion of invalids and unfit persons tend to make for apparent widespread ill health. The extreme wetness and coldness of the first and third quarters of the year produced many so-called " rheumatic " conditions.

SECTION B.

(1) Public Health Officers of the Authority.

Medical Officer of Health. (Part-time.) Wm. S. Dalgetty, M.B., Ch.B., Market Place, Alston.
Daily 9-10 a.m. 6-7 p.m.

Sanitary Inspector. M. Hetherington,
Sharon Cottage, Garrigill.

(ii) (a) Laboratory Facilities :—

Are adequately met by the Cumberland Infirmary Staff as the need arises.

(b) Ambulance Facilities :—

None exist. There seems no likelihood of this provision being made owing to the lack of appreciation of the advantages, and the traditional habit of doing without. Poverty preludes the luxury in many cases, and the smallness of the area makes the burden of maintenance charges unreasonable.

(c) Nursing in the Home :—

The arrangements are unchanged and continue to fall short of the desirable minimum in all but maternity cases, due chiefly to lack of public support of the excellent voluntary Nursing Association. Transport difficulties, especially in Winter, limit the general usefulness of the Alston Nurses and the more remote families have yet to be educated to the advantages of home nursing.

(d) Clinics and Treatment Centres :—

These are maintained as before and continue to be used increasingly with the achievement of much benefit amongst the classes most in need. Transport here again is a limiting factor.

(e) Hospitals :—

After very considerable delay a plan has been formulated whereby a mortuary in connection with the Cottage Hospital is made available for the district when required for accidents necropsies.

SECTION C.

Water.

Alston.

Summary of Analysis of Springfield sources :—

3/2/38.	Low Impounding Tank—large source.
	Would not be considered ideal for drinking.
	Low Impounding Tank—small source.
	A fair water.
	High Impounding Tank—mixed sources.
	A good water.
	Town tap sample : after chlorination of mixed water
	An excellent water.
	High Impounding Tank.
16/12/38	An excellent water.
19/12/38	An excellent water.
18/1/39	Bacteriologically this water is unsuitable for drinking purposes.

With a view to obviating chlorination and taste complaints the council desired the supply to be obtained solely from the High Impounding Tank, but, as was feared, the quality of this is not constant. Chlorination therefore continues and the Low Impounding Tank is not utilised for the supply. Difficulties still continue from water wastage. Other points previously made in my reports are borne out by the report of D. Balfour & Sons who were asked to give an opinion. Though not received until 1939 this report should be placed on record as a basis for future action.

To the Alston-with-Garrigill Rural District Council.

GENTLEMEN,

In accordance with your Clerk's instructions we have visited Alston on a number of occasions and have carried out preliminary investigations into your existing water supply system with a view to advising you as to its sufficiency or otherwise, and what works, if any, we would recommend in order to put it into a thoroughly satisfactory state.

In order to illustrate this report, we have prepared a 25 inch plan on which we have indicated the site of the springs, reservoir, and principal mains in blue.

Water is obtained from two springs in Field No. 1110 on the East side of the main road a little to the south of Physic Hall. No. 1 is in the south-west corner of the field, the water therefrom being conveyed in two 3 inch pipes to the chlorinator house, No. 2 spring is situated in the middle of the field, and the water therefrom is conveyed in a 4 inch pipe to the chlorinator

The whole of the water is passed through a 2 inch meter and is dosed with liquid chlorine before flowing into the Springfield tank which adjoins the chlorinator house, and has a capacity of approximately 10,000 gallons.

After passing from the tank the water is conveyed in cast iron pipes and distributed over Alston, all as shown in blue on plan.

Analysis made from time to time have always indicated that Spring No. 2 was somewhat inferior to Spring No. 1. Accordingly about four or five months ago Spring No. 2 was disconnected from the tank and is not up to date being used, the whole supply at present being given from Spring No. 1.

At our request your Surveyor, Mr. Hetherington, took readings of the meter in the chlorinator house at 4 o'clock in the morning, when there should be practically no draw-off in the town. The meter was passing 200 gallons every five minutes which gives a daily total of approximately 58,000 gallons.

We understand the population served is about 1,000, so that the leakage amounts to 58 gallons per head. The total daily quantity passing through the meter is about 75,000 gallons or 75 gallons per head per day, so that the actual consumption amounts to 17 gallons per head, **the balance of 58 gallons being waste** due no doubt to the old and defective mains and service pipes.

The total yield of the springs is estimated at over 100,000 gallons per day.

It is appropriate to mention that the chlorination plant was installed in 1936.

Up to October, 1937, the whole of the field containing the springs and storage tank was used as a poultry farm, but since that date this practice has been discontinued.

We have also made an examination of any additional source of supply from springs in Nattrass Ghyll. We are of opinion, however, that it is unnecessary to incur the additional expenditure involved in laying a new main to convey this water to Alston. It is appropriate to remark that the water is extremely hard and would probably require treatment before use.

It is quite clear that the cause of any shortage in the town both as regards quantity or pressure, is entirely attributed to defective mains, service pipes and fittings.

We would strongly recommend that an application be made to the Commissioner for the Special Areas for a grant towards the expenditure necessary to make a thorough examination of

the existing mains and services. This would involve the fixing of waste detecting meters at various points throughout the system, stethoscopic surveys of the mains, and the cutting off of the pipes at various points to ascertain their condition.

It is quite impossible to give any reliable estimate of the cost of this work, as the extent of the investigations can only be determined as the work proceeds. We suggest, however, that you ask the Commissioner to give a grant towards an expenditure not exceeding in the first instance £250.

We naturally cannot express any reliable opinion on the subject at the moment, but it appears to us that a very considerable expenditure will have to be incurred on relaying long lengths of the existing mains, as leakage of such magnitude is likely to be fairly general over the system. The bulk of the mains have, we understand, been laid for over forty years.

Quite apart from the result of the suggested investigations we think it essential that the storage capacity should be very considerably increased and we accordingly suggest that a new tank of 50,000 gallons capacity should be provided alongside the existing Springfield tank. It is important to have this additional storage so as to provide an adequate supply of water particularly for fire purposes. The quantity which can be passed through the present chlorinator is limited and in the event of an outbreak it would be most undesirable to open bye-pass and allow untreated spring water to pass into the town mains. Our proposals would ensure that 50,000 gallons of chlorinated water were always available.

We are also of opinion that the present method of treatment with chlorine in solution form is not sufficiently sensitive and we would strongly recommend installing more delicate apparatus.

The whole question turns upon the present wastage of water, and we suggest that you get into immediate touch with the Commissioner with a view to obtaining a grant for the necessary investigations, which we shall be pleased to carry out in due course.

We take this opportunity of thanking your officials for the information and assistance they have so willingly afforded us.

We are, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

D. Balfour & Sons.

Numerous minor repairs and new fittings were made throughout the district. In order to extend the Alston water supply a considerable length of existing private 2" main has been taken over by the council and extended to the Raise Corner in Alston at a cost of £40.

In Garrigill and Nenthead the Public Supplies have been entirely satisfactory.

(ii) **Drainage and Sewerage.**

All three projected sewerage systems were commenced in April and work proceeded nearly to completion in the case of Alston and of Garrigill while a considerable amount of the sewer laying was done in Nenthead. Technical difficulties as to acquiring the land for the disposal works at Nenthead caused some delay in that area. When these elaborate systems are completed no charge should lie against the Council in the way of inadequate provision for the needs of the district. Great difficulty in making household connections is already anticipated in Nenthead owing to the depths at which the main sewers lie.

It is realised that these schemes have fulfilled the part of their purpose which lay in relieving unemployment. It is however doubtful, unless conditions of employment improve for the district, whether full working advantage of them will or can be taken. As regards their proving a development asset to the district it is much to be regretted that as far as Alston is concerned the schemes do not touch the two areas most likely to attract building developments.

(2) **Rivers and Streams.**

Where-ever possible the error of their ways is being pointed out to those who carelessly use the smaller water courses as general scavengers. The Sanitary Inspector reports, as an instance, dead poultry and manure from small poultry farms. Such pollution is particularly unfortunate as these streams lower in their course are the only water supply for dairy cattle and even in some cases for domestic use.

(3) (1) **Closet Accommodation.**

Water Closets are still less than 50% of the total and the numbers remain unchanged since last year.

At December, 1938	Number of Earth Closets	163
	Number of Pail Closets	242
	Number of Water Closets	389

(ii) **Scavenging.**

The limit appears to have been reached in regard to refuse collection services from the point of view of expense. Unfortunately all the old complaints continue to exist though none is fundamentally insoluable. The frequently projected provision

of an incinerator may find advancement when the Sewerage Schemes are completed and provision is made for their daily and weekly working by one of the council's own workmen.

(iii) Sanitary Inspection of the Area.

The Sanitary Inspector's Report is as follows :—

Number of Inspections	630
Nuisances reported	42
Nuisances abated without Notice ...	10
Informal Notices	27
Statutory Notices	5
Number of Houses Inspected	48
Houses Disinfected	nil.
Houses Demolished	nil.
New Houses Erected	nil.
Houses re-conditioned	2
Plans Submitted	4
Plans Passed	4
Estimates Prepared	4
Slaughter House Inspections	12
New Water Closets	nil.
New Baths	nil.
Number of New Water Supplies	nil.
Number of New Hot Water Circulations ...	nil.
Number of New Wash Basins & Sanitary Alterations	nil.
Number of New Sewer Connections ...	nil.
Number of New Water Connections ...	3

(iv) Shops.

A general survey of these, shows that they are good with minor exceptions and no action was taken under the Shops Act 1934

(v) Smoke Abatement.

Regulations relative to this are inapplicable to the area.

(vi) Swimming Baths and Pools.

None exist in the area apart from river pools used by children These are far from free from contamination but should be improved by the new sewerage works.

(vii) Bed Bugs.

No evidence of the existence of these in any house was found

4 Schools.

The suggestions contained in the memorandum on Closure and Exclusion from School are closely applied on occasion.

Alston High School.

The inadequacy of the building and especially of the playgrounds has long been recognised but continue to await a solution.

Garrigill.

The closet accommodation still remains inadequate and unsatisfactory. It is hoped that new sewerage provisions will permit of an early improvement.

Nenthall.

The chief defect of lack of water supply awaits a solution. The number on the roll is increasing and the accommodation and fittings are dilapidated. In particular a fire grate is urgently required in the smaller room, but the whole building must be considered as inadequate by modern standards.

Nenthead.

Further attention has been given to the washing and lavatory facilities but the latter are far from desirable and a major problem exists in the playgrounds which are stony, steep and both dangerous and dirty.

SECTION D.

HOUSING.

Private enterprise has done little in the past half-century. I have no evidence that any new houses have been built in Garrigill during the past fifty years. It would appear that the Vicarage in Nenthead is the only new house in forty years in that village.

Since 1900 there have been built in and around Alston the following houses :—

Pre-war :—Six small residential houses.
Four workmen's cottages.
Post-war :—Ten Bungalows.
One Farm House.
Three light-structure Bungalows.

The Council's activity has been limited to reconstruction of one house and conversion of an old building into three houses : all of which have proved a financial liability.

During the past ten years four houses have been reconstructed and two converted under the Rural Workers' Act ; while six are in process under the same Act.

The numbers of inhabited houses in 1932 and 1938 were as follows :—

	1932	1938	
Alston Ward (Country) ...	162	167	increase 5
Alston Ward (Lighting Area)	288	271	decline 17
Nenthead Ward	210	198	decline 12
Garrigill Ward	138	133	decline 5
Totals ...	798	769	decline 29

Included in the total of 769 for 1938 are 47 houses which are used only as summer or holiday residences by people with regular domicile elsewhere. (Alston 20 ; Nenthead 4 ; Garrigill 23). Also included in the total are approximately 40 houses, more or less habitable, which at the moment of writing are un-inhabited owing to the recent closure of the mines and for other local reasons. A very large number of houses suitable for working class families are occupied by single persons of very advanced age and these must, in the course of nature, become available as time goes on.

In 1925 your Medical Officer stated: "There is no acute shortage of houses in any part of the area, but twenty new houses in Alston would be a valuable acquisition to enable some

of the worst property to be evacuated and either reconstructed or demolished." At that date the population was 2,703 (333 greater than now) and the total number of inhabited houses 786 (17 more than now). Further there was a high degree of prosperity in the mining industry.

About the year 1930 it appeared possible to build houses economically to meet the demand for better accommodation at rents from 4/- to 6/- weekly. By 1934, 156 houses were brought to the notice of the Council as falling short of being reasonable dwellings and it appeared that about 36 new houses would be required to allow a satisfactory solution of the problem. Since then many of the unsatisfactory houses have been improved and some demolished or closed. The district was then in the depths of depression and the costs of building rising rapidly.

At the time of writing this a further fall in population has taken place and the depression is more profound. Building costs are such as to suggest that new houses in Alston could be rented only at figures quite prohibitive to the working classes.

With the above and other consideration in mind, I have reluctantly to come to the conclusion that, however desirable new houses would be, the time is extremely unpropitious for obtaining them, and our housing problems should be solved as far as possible by Council action where owners fall short of requirements. Should circumstances permit, and times become more spacious, I shall once again deem it necessary to advocate extensive provision for the workers.

1. **Inspection of Dwelling-houses during the year :—**

(1)	(a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	18
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	31
(2)	(a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1)above) which were inspected & recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925	None
	(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose ...	None
(3)	Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	5
(4)	Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceeding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	13

2. **Remedy of Defects during the year without Service of Formal Notices :**

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their officers 5

3. **Action under Statutory Powers during the Year :—**

(a) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs ... 8

(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 2

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... None

(b) Proceedings under Public Health Acts :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 15

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices :

(a) By owners 2

(b) By Local Authority in default of owners ... None

(c) Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ... None

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ... ... None

(d) Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936 :

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ... ... None

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ... ... None

4. **Housing Act, 1936, Part IV., Overcrowding :—**

(a) (i) Number of dwelling-houses overcrowded at the end of the year 8

(ii) Number of families dwelling therein ... 8

(iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ... 39

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ... ... None

(c) (i) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ... ... None

(ii) Number of persons concerned in such cases ... None

(d) Particulars of any cases in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ... ... None

(e) Any other particulars with respect to overcrowding conditions upon which the Medical Officer of Health may consider it desirable to report :—Minor degrees of this exist from time to time, due to economic circumstances, but no serious instance existed during the year.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

(a) Milk Supply.

The position from a health standpoint has undoubtedly improved over the last few years. The recurring visits to producers premises by the County Veterinary Officer and Sanitary Inspector have done much to arouse the interest of the farmers in their own capabilities and many more contemplate achieving T.T. licences and genuine regret is evident when a report of an unsatisfactory sample is received. After many delays all milk producing premises are now registered.

Sampling. The increased number of samples now permitted allows of greater efficiency in following up of defaulters. The results are more favourable than hitherto. No Tubercular Specimen was revealed and it is improbable that such will occur in the area. Evidence of the degree of contamination is shown in the following table. The Samples were taken :—29 in Winter months and 22 during Summer months. The total contains 13 Samples which may be expected to be entirely satisfactory. Thus the balance of 38 shows only 50% to be satisfactory.

Total Samples taken : 51
(including 12 School Samples and 1 Special T.T.)

	Number satisfactory	Number unsatisfactory
Test for presence of Coliform-Bacilli in 1/100 m.l. ... (Total tested 18)	9	9
Methylene Blue Test ...	32	19

(b) Meat.

No alteration of the structural defects of the premises used for slaughtering has been achieved. Warnings as regards cleanliness continue to be given. An increasing amount of the meat retailed in Alston has passed through slaughter houses in other areas and been subject to inspection there. No satisfactory system has been found for regular carcass inspection in the three local Registered Slaughter Houses. These are regularly inspected together with Meat Shops and Stores. Most of the premises are inadequate and unsuitable, but no obvious solution exists, and, in fairness, it should be said an attempt is made to use them well.

(c) Ice Cream.

Periodical supervision is maintained of the varions premises where ice cream is made and offered for sale. No bacteriological analysis was attempted.

SECTION F.

PREVALENCE OF, AND CONTROL OVER, INFECTIOUS AND OTHER DISEASES.

2. An adequate note of these is made at the beginning of this report.

Diphtheria Immunisation. A free offer was made by advertisement to provide Precipitated Anti-toxin injections for children under twelve years of age. Only one request was received in reply. It is hoped in future to make an individual offer to the parents of eligible children. A determined effort should be made to popularise this procedure which has given remarkable results throughout the world.

Measles: No action has been taken towards the provision of Measles serum, and no case of the disease was noticed during the year. It is, however, now seven years since the last epidemic of Measles and another epidemic may arise at any time amongst the children under five.

Notifiable Diseases (other than Tuberculosis) during the year 1938.

Disease.	Total Cases Notified	Cases admitted to Hospital	Total Deaths
Smallpox	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever	—	—	—
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Enetric Fever (including Paratyphoid) ...	—	—	—
Pneumonia	5	1	1
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	3	1	1
Erysipelas	2	1	Nil

Whooping Cough, unfortunately, became widespread in Nenthall, Nenthead, Alston and Garrigill in that order, through the first cases not being recognised as Whooping Cough. During October and November there was a widespread sub-clinical epidemic of ill defined "Vomiting and Diarrhœa." This appeared to be a typical mild Dysentery, but in the cases investigated no definite entity was established. Some twelve persons required medical attention though there were many other milder cases. Similar epidemics have since been recorded in other parts of the country. Chicken-pox, also from an undetected case, received a fresh introduction amongst the infants in November.

Tuberculosis.

New Cases and Mortality during 1938.

Age Periods.	New Cases.				Deaths			
	Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary		Pulmonary		Non-Pulmonary	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
5	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
15	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
20	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
25	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
35	....	1	....	....	....	....	....	....
45	1	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
55	1	....	....	1	1	....	....	....
65 and upwards	1	....	....	....	1	....	....	....
Totals	3	2	....	1	2	....	....	....

CAUSES OF DEATH IN ALSTON-WITH-GARRIGILL RURAL DISTRICT IN 1938.

	Causes of Death.	M.	F.
	All Causes	28	19
1.	Typhoid Fever	...	...
2.	Measles	...	...
3.	Scarlet Fever	...	...
4.	Whooping Cough	...	...
5.	Diphtheria	...	...
6.	Influenza	1	...
7.	Encaphalitis lethargica	...	...
8.	Cerebro-spinal Fever	...	...
9.	Respiratory tuberculosis	1	...
10.	Other Tuberculosis	1	...
11.	Syphilis	...	...
12.	Gen paralysis or insane, etc. ...	...	...
13.	Cancer	4	3
14.	Diabetes	1	...
15.	Cerebral haemorrhage	2	...
16.	Heart disease	9	4
17.	Aneurysm	...	...
18.	Other circulatory diseases	1	1
19.	Bronchitis	1	...
20.	Pneumonia (All forms)	...	2
21.	Other respiratory diseases	...	...
22.	Peptic Ulcer	...	...
23.	Appendicitis	...	...
24.	Diarrhœa, etc. (under two years) ...	...	...
25.	Cirrhosis of liver	...	...
26.	Other liver diseases	...	...
27.	Other digestive diseases	...	1
28.	Nephritis	2	3
29.	Puerperal sepsis	...	...
30.	Other puerperal diseases	...	1
31.	Congenital causes, etc.	2	...
32.	Senility	...	...
33.	Suicide	...	...
34.	Other Violence	1	2
35.	Other defined causes	2	2
36.	Ill-defined causes	...	...

Causes of Death.		M.	F.
Special Causes (included in No. 35) :—			
Small-pox		...	...
Poliomelitis		...	...
Polioencephalitis		...	...
Deaths of Infants under 1 year.	Total ...	3	...
	Legitimate ...	3	...
	Illegitimate ...	...	...
Live Births.	Total ...	19	12
	Legitimate ...	19	11
	Illegitimate ...	...	1
Still Births.	Total ...	...	2
	Legitimate ...	...	2
	Illegitimate ...	...	...
Resident Population		2,370	
Comparability Factor		0·90	